

go to war with England, for the purpose of obliging the British Government to assist in holding natives of the United States in slavery: Therefore resolved, That such war would as much exceed in unrighteousness that which was waged against this country by England in 1776, as the wrongs and privations inflicted on the slaves in some of the States in this Union exceed in magnitude the wrongs enumerated in the Declaration of Independence.

[During the reading of this preamble and resolution, Mr. Adams was frequently called to order by Mr. Wise, and decided to be out of order by the Speaker; but, after each interruption, he continued reading additional portions of the paper, until, by this means, he had contrived to get through with the whole of it—much noise and excitement prevailing at the time.]

The Chair said the question had been raised before, and decided that it was not in order for a member to read the contents of a petition, without the permission of the House. He must give a brief statement of its contents.

Mr. Adams. Well, sir, I am giving a brief statement of its contents.

Mr. Wise. The question is, whether the petition is presentable at all.

Mr. Adams. [his face flushed, and much excited.] Ah! the gentleman comes to the "presentable," does he?

The Speaker. The gentleman from Massachusetts is out of order, and will take his seat.

Mr. Adams presented the petition of (as he said) 41 citizens, colored seamen of the United States, stating that on visiting the island of Cuba and some of the Southern ports of the United States, they are in violation of the Constitution, and without being accused of any crime but their color, subjected to grievous and unjust restrictions, and praying redress.

Mr. Weller raised the question of reception of this petition, and the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Adams said he had another petition to present, which unfortunately was somewhat personal to himself. It came from a respectable portion of the citizens of Georgia, complaining as a great grievance that he (Mr. A.) had been appointed chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and called on the House to remedy that grievance. The petition was couched in the most respectful language, and he asked, nay, he demanded it as a right, that the House would hear him in his defence against the charges made against him by those petitioners. He should then move to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to choose another chairman, if they should think proper after considering the petition.

Mr. Wise objected to the reception of the petition, and moved to lay the question of reception on the table. He would not agree to discuss this subject.

Mr. Adams said that it was strange that the gentleman from Virginia should make this objection, when he himself had made the same charge.

Mr. Habersham rose and attempted to address the House, but was repeatedly called to order; and while he was speaking, the noise was so great, that he could with difficulty be heard—Mr. Adams still keeping the floor, and trying to be heard. The substance, however, of what Mr. Habersham said, was, that he had no doubt but that the paper was a hoax. The gentleman from Massachusetts had shown it to him a week ago, and he had then told him so, because, though a Representative from the very county from which the paper appeared to be dated, he did not know any of the persons who signed it. The signatures, too, were all written in the same handwriting. Mr. H. further observed that he knew some persons in his county having the same surnames with some of those in the petition, but taking the Christian and surnames together, he did not know one of them. The gentleman from Massachusetts could not deny that he had evidence a week ago that the paper was a hoax. Amid repeated calls to order, Mr. H. took his seat.

Mr. Adams still claimed the floor, and demanded, as a matter of privilege, that he should be heard in his defence against the imputations in that paper.

The Speaker made some observations, which, from the position of the Reporter, as well as the noise and confusion that prevailed, were not heard at the Reporter's desk.

Mr. Adams, [raising his voice to a high pitch.] Sir, the gentleman from Massachusetts claims the right to be heard.

The reading of the petition was here called for, and it was read accordingly.

The petition in substance states that the petitioners consider it a great grievance that the gentleman from Massachusetts should have been placed at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, because, although they admit him to possess patriotism, talents, and all the qualifications of a statesman in the most eminent degree, yet they believe that he is possessed of a species of monomania on all subjects connected with people as dark as a Mexican; and therefore he is not fit to be entrusted with the business of our relations with Mexico.

Mr. Adams, after a few remarks, yielded the floor to

Mr. Marshall, who moved that the gentleman from Massachusetts be allowed to address the House, to defend himself against the charges made in that petition.

Mr. Wise moved to lay Mr. Marshall's motion on the table; which motion was rejected—yeas 55, nays 57.

Mr. Marshall said that the gentleman from Massachusetts had suspended his question of privilege, to allow him (Mr. M.) to make the motion that he be allowed to defend himself against the charges contained in the petition. Gentlemen said that the petition itself was a hoax. Now, how did they know that? For one, he was more than half way of the opinion of these petitioners—he intended no disrespect to him—was a monomaniac on a particular subject, and he was anxious to hear how the gentleman would defend himself against this charge.

Mr. Wise said that if the question of privilege was withdrawn or suspended, then the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky must have been out of order, and his question of reception had the precedence.

Mr. Adams denied that he withdrew the privileged question.

Mr. Turner moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Sprigg objected to the gentleman from Massachusetts being allowed to make a speech on a petition which the gentleman himself must know to be a hoax, while on questions of the deepest interest to the country he and other members were debarred from speaking by the interposition of the rules. If the question of the gentleman's capacity was to be tried, he would suggest whether it would not be better to summon a jury on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

[Cries of "Order! order!"]

The question was taken on Mr. Turner's motion to lay the whole subject on the table, and it was carried—yeas 94, nays 92.

Mr. Hopkins inquired whether it would be in order to move the reception of that petition, with instructions. If it was, he moved its reception with instructions to the committee to report a resolution in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners.

The Speaker said it was not in order.

Mr. Wise moved that the House adjourn, and, after some questions had been put by Mr. Adams, and answered by the Chair, the question was put and carried, and

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 22.

After the presentation of petitions and the reception of reports from the committees.

Mr. Walker made some remarks on the propriety of speedy action on the Bankrupt bill, if it was the intention of Congress to act upon it at all.

On his motion the bill to repeal was taken up and received a second reading.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Treasury Note bill. The bill having been engrossed, was read the third time.

Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate for nearly two hours, discussing at large the whole policy of the system, of measures enforced by the present Administration. He entered upon a history of the economical periods of the Government, showing that if expenditures in proportion to population were now reduced to the scale of the Monroe Administration in 1823, a retrenchment of upwards of nine millions could be effected, and all necessity for borrowing be removed. He proved from documentary evidence, that the increase in three branches of the public expenditure had grown up to more than double the ratio of expenditure then, and in several instances to three, four, and five times the proportion justified by the ratio of increase in the population. The civil list had increased from two to six millions. The expense of the Army per man, from two hundred and odd dollars, to upwards of four hundred; and the expense of the Navy and marine service in proportion. If the expenses in these departments were brought down; the improper expenditures authorized at the extra session recalled; the proceeds of the public lands restored to the Treasury, and a due economy exercised, the expenditures of the Government could be brought within the ratio proportionate with the increase of population since 1823, namely, an expenditure of seventeen millions. This, he admitted, was a work of time, and should begin with the Executive Department. Congress should aid that department in this work of reform. Instead of making this bill in authority for an additional loan, he implored the Chairman of the Finance Committee to reinstate the proviso which, at his instance, had been stricken out; for so sure as this authority for an additional loan was placed at the disposal of Government, it would defeat the object of retrenchment and reform, which he had shown should commence with the Executive Department.

After some further discussion, the question being "shall the bill pass?" it was taken by yeas, and nays, and resulted—yeas 21, nays 20.

So the bill was passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Everett, from the Select Committee appointed for this purpose, reported a bill for the appointment of Representatives among the several States, according to the sixth Census; which was read twice. Mr. E. moved that it be made the special order for the first Tuesday in February next, and that it be printed.

(The bill proposed one Representative for every 68,000.)

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson moved to refer the bill to a committee to consist of one member from each State of the Union, and he begged leave to say to the Speaker that he had no desire to be on that committee.

Considerable debate ensued on the motion.

Mr. Johnson modified his motion, so as to provide that the committee should have power to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. Pickett was in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Maryland, and disapproved of the bill and unjust in its provisions. He would rather have the present number of members doubled, or have only half of them than to take the ratio provided by the bill.

Mr. Johnson again modified his motion by adding a provision that the committee should report on or before the second Tuesday in February next.

Mr. Stuart, of Illinois, moved to commit the bill to the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

The question was taken on this motion, as being the first in order, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 103, nays 75.

The presentation of petitions being next in order.

Mr. Adams claimed to be heard in defence of the charges against him, contained in the petition of certain citizens of Georgia, presented by him yesterday.

And the balance of the day's Session was consumed in his case, and the confusion and uproar incident to it.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 24.

After the presentation of petitions and reception of reports from committees.

The special orders of the day were called up, being the bill for the repeal of the distribution act; the bill for extending the laws of the United States to the Oregon Territory; and the Clay's resolutions in favor of amending the Constitution.

Mr. Linn, the mover of the first two of the orders of the day contended that they should be passed over informally.

Mr. Clay's resolutions were taken up for consideration, (the resolutions to amend the Constitution by abolishing the veto power, and making the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States, appointable by the Senate, and not removable by the President.)

Mr. Adams addressed the Senate for about an hour and a half, stating that it was no new idea with him that the Constitution should be amended in the particular set forth in his resolutions. In confirmation of this, he read an extract from a speech which he had delivered many years ago, urging the same views that he now entertained. It could not therefore be imputed to him that he was solely actuated by recent events, though he confessed those events had much strengthened his convictions of the importance and necessity of the alterations in the Constitution, which he wished to see adopted. He was aware of the difficulty which existed in procuring the necessary consent of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and three-fourths of the States to any alteration of the Constitution; and that so great was the difficulty, that it might well be doubted if the man was now in that body, (the Senate,) who would live to see the day in which the Constitution would be amended. He dwelt more at large on what he considered a great error in the framers of the Constitution, in giving the veto power to the Chief Magistrate, than no other branches of the subject. He argued that the tendency of this power was to consoli-

date, in the person of the President, the legislative as well as the executive power. And that such, in effect, was the result of its exercise; a President ambitious of usurping all power, might veto measures for the public safety, if sure of being supported by a party, consisting of a little over one-third of members of the two Houses.

The great evil of this Government was the increase, of Executive power, and this could not be checked in any other way than by these amendments to the Constitution. This was what the Whigs battled against, and it was on their pledges to cure the evil that they came into power. This was a Government in which, according to all Republican doctrine, the majority should and ought to rule; and in the nature of things, the majority would rule both by mental power and physical strength. Any power that conflicted with the rule of the majority, therefore, was inconsistent with our institutions, and ought to be abrogated.

Mr. Preston replied to Mr. Clay's argument at considerable length, contending that any alteration of the Constitution would be dangerous, and, in fact, a breach of the compact of Confederation. The veto power was one necessarily in the principles of compromise on which the Government was constructed. It was not as a friend [Mr. Clay] had contended, a Government intended to rule by majority alone, for all its checks and balances were carefully chosen for the purpose of protecting the minority against the majority. The legislative branch could not be said to represent the majority, for each representative was but the representative of local interests; and the Senate in particular was of an aristocratic nature; its members not coming directly from the people, and protected against popular control by the term of service being fixed at six years.

The President, on the contrary, came directly from the people, and from the whole people of the Union—not from a sectional portion. He was therefore essentially the only truly democratic representative of the popular will, and to him the people naturally looked for the protection of their rights; hence the propriety of his being endowed with the veto power to interpose between the legislation influenced by sectional interests.

It was easy, therefore, to account for the fact that the exercise of the veto power had always been popular in this country. It might surely be said that the Executive was the most Democratic of all the Departments of Government; and the only danger was of its becoming too Democratic, and overruling the other less Democratic checks and balances. There had been twelve vetoes exercised by Presidents of the United States since the adoption of the Constitution—two by General Washington, one in each term of his service; four by Madison, two in each term; one by Monroe; and five by General Jackson. In every one of these instances the popular approval was manifested in the re-election of the individuals who had exercised the power. It is nothing but a necessary conservative power, preserving what exists, and postponing till the people have time to reflect, all new experiments, or changes of policy.

Mr. Buchanan obtained the floor, and expressed a desire to speak upon the subject; but, it being late then, and not wishing that his remarks should interfere with action on the Bankrupt law to-morrow, moved the postponement of the joint resolutions till Monday next; which was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After much contention on points of order relating to the petition presented by Mr. Adams on Saturday, purporting to be from certain citizens of Georgia.

Mr. Wise withdrew his objection to the reception of the petition that had been presented by Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to choose another chairman if they thought proper.

The Speaker said that the gentleman must make his motion in positive terms, and not in alternative terms.

Mr. Adams said he was willing for the House to take what course it pleased. He wished, however, to be heard before the question was taken. It might adopt his motion or adopt the motion of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Hopkins] who seemed to have made up his mind that the charges in the petition are true, and was therefore an exceedingly proper judge.

Mr. Hopkins said, yes, sir, my opinion is made up fully, and I most heartily concur with the petitioners in the propriety of removing the gentleman from the station of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and am ready to give that vote whenever it may be my privilege to do so.

Several gentlemen rising.

The Speaker said that the question was not debatable. The petition must lie over under the rules, on notice given of an intention to debate it.

Mr. Adams said he wished to have an opportunity of answering the charges in that petition before the question was taken.

The Speaker referred the gentleman to the 55th rule, which provides that petitions shall lie over on notice given of an intention to debate them.

After some further remarks from Messrs. Williams of North Carolina, Adams, Warren, Gilmer, and the Speaker,

Mr. Adams went on with the presentation of petitions in his charge, and presented a number of Abolition petitions, some of which, coming under the 21st rule, were not received, and others, not strictly within the rule, had the question of reception raised on them, and that question laid on the table.

Mr. Adams presented the petition of sundry citizens of Haverhill, in the State of Massachusetts, praying that Congress will immediately adopt measures peaceably to dissolve the Union of these States.

First, because no union can be agreeable or permanent which does not present prospects of reciprocal benefit; Second, because a vast proportion of the revenues of one section of the Union is annually drained to sustain the views and course of another section, without any adequate return; Third, because, judging from the history of past nations, that Union, if persisted in the present state of things, will certainly overwhelm the whole nation in destruction.

Mr. Adams then moved the reference of this petition to a select committee, with instruction to report an answer to these petitioners.

Mr. Hopkins asked if it was in order to move to burn that petition in the presence of the House.

The Speaker said it was for the House to decide what to do with it.

Mr. Turner asked if it was in order to move to lay the petition on the table, and to have it printed for the use of the House. He wished the country to understand the character of the petitions that were presented here.

The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Wise asked if it was in order to move to censure any member who presented such a petition to the House; and to move for a committee to take that subject into consideration.

Mr. Adams. Good!

Mr. Merrick raised the question of reception, and moved to lay that question on the table. He thought it disgraceful to the House to receive a petition of such a character.

Mr. Adams said that he was surprised that such an objection should come from a quarter where there had been so many calculations of the value of the Union.

Mr. Chapman thought that this was a subject that deserved grave consideration, and therefore he would move that the House adjourn.

This question was taken by tellers, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Campbell of South Carolina did not think

that a petition of such character should be passed over without notice.

The Speaker said it was not debatable.

Mr. Campbell of South Carolina. It should be debated. The country ought to see the character of the petitions presented here.

The question being taken on Mr. Merrick's motion, to lay the question of the reception of the petition on the table, it was carried.

Mr. Turner asked if it was in order to move the printing of the petition.

The Chair said it was not, and, after some further proceedings, and an ineffectual motion to adjourn,

Mr. Gilmer offered the following resolution: Resolved, That in presenting for the consideration of this House a petition for the dissolution of the Union, the gentleman from Massachusetts has justly incurred the censure of the House.

Mr. Underwood objected to the reception of the resolution, on the ground that it was not in order.

The Speaker said that he considered this a privileged question, and referred to a case that occurred some years ago, in which the gentleman from Massachusetts offered a petition from certain slaves near Fredericksburg, Va. and on which occasion a resolution was offered by a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Patton,) that the gentleman be brought to the bar of the House and censured. Under this precedent, the Chair did not feel at liberty to arrest the proceeding.

Mr. Ward of New York deprecated the consideration of this resolution as a privileged question, because he feared that it would lead to a most irritable and exciting debate. He was a member of the House at the time referred to by the Speaker, and well remembered the scenes that took place on that occasion. The debate that then sprung up, was of so violent a character that the Southern members in a body left the Hall, and it was with difficulty that they could be persuaded to return. He hoped that the House would not, by entertaining this as a privileged question, lead to the recurrence of such painful scenes.

Mr. Adams hoped that the resolution would be received, and that he might be permitted to address the House in his defence, particularly as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Gilmer) had seen fit to play second fiddle to his colleague.

Mr. Gilmer (amid repeated and deafening shouts of order, order,) said that he played second fiddle to no man; but that he had been endeavoring to prevent the music of one.

"Who, in the course of one revolving moon, Was poet, fiddler, statesman, and bullock."

Mr. Aaron V. Brown moved a call of the House; which having been ordered, the roll was called, resulting in 160 members answering to their names.

On motion by Mr. Turner, The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, January 25.

After some preliminary business.

On motion of Mr. Berrien, the Senate proceeded to consider as in committee of the whole the bill of the House of Representatives to repeal the Bankrupt law.

Mr. Berrien occupied the floor during the remainder of the day, in opposition to the repeal of the law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Fillmore reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, several appropriation bills which were severally read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the Treasury Note bill, as amended in the Senate, was taken up for the purpose of considering the amendments; and Mr. F. having moved that the House concur in the first, which he explained to be a verbal one merely, and the question having been stated by the Chair,

Mr. Cooper moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived—yeas 92, nays 111.

Mr. Sprigg then addressed the House in opposition to the amendments, and spoke till one o'clock; when,

Mr. Gilmer reminded the Chair that the postponement had expired, and that the resolution moved by him yesterday was in order.

The House then took up the following resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Gilmer:

Resolved, That, in presenting to the consideration of this House a petition for the dissolution of the Union, the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) has justly incurred the censure of this House.

The Speaker stated the question to be on the motion of the gentleman from New York, [Mr. J. C. Clark,] to lay the resolution on the table, and having put that question to the House, it was decided in the negative—yeas 94, nays 113.

Mr. Marshall rose to inquire of the Chair what was the next question before the House?

The Speaker replied that it was on the adoption of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Gilmer]

Mr. Marshall observed that he had prepared a resolution, prefaced by a very short preamble, but going somewhat more at large into the subject than the simple resolution offered by the gentleman from Virginia. He wished to propose it as a substitute for that resolution, and he hoped that the gentleman would assent to it. As the resolution was drawn up [Mr. M. said] in his own handwriting, and as there were in some places interlineations and alterations, with the permission of the House, in order that the gentleman might judge whether he would accept it as a substitute for his own, he would read it himself, rather than send it to the Clerk's table to be read there. He wished further to make the inquiry of the Chair, that he might not be led to attempt anything that would be considered out of order, whether, in submitting this proposition, it would be in order for him to accompany it with a few remarks?

Mr. Marshall then read the following resolution:

Whereas the Federal Constitution is a permanent form of Government and of perpetual obligation, until altered or modified in the mode pointed out by that instrument, and the members of this House, deriving their political character and powers from the same, are sworn to support it, and the dissolution of the Union necessarily implies the destruction of that instrument, the overthrow of our national Republic, and the extinction of our national existence:

Therefore, to the Representatives of the people to dissolve the organic law framed by their constituents, and to support which they are commanded by those constituents to be sworn, before they can enter upon the execution of the political powers created by it, and entrusted to them, is a high breach of privilege, a contempt offered to this House, a direct proposition to the Legislature and each member of it, to commit perjury; and involves, necessarily, in its execution and its consequences, the destruction of our country and the crime of high treason.

Resolved, therefore, That the Hon. John Q. Adams, a member from Massachusetts, in presenting for the consideration of the House of Representatives of the United States, a petition praying the dissolution of the Union, has offered the deepest indignity to the House of which he is a member, an insult to the people of

the United States, of which this House is the Legislative organ; and will, if this outrage be permitted to pass unrebuked and unpunished, have disgraced his country, through their Representatives, in the eyes of the whole world.

Resolved, therefore, That the aforesaid John Q. Adams, for this insult, the first of the kind ever offered to the Government, and for the wound which he has permitted to be inflicted, through his instrumentality, on the Constitution and existence of his country, the peace, the security, and liberty of the people of these States, might well be held to merit expulsion from the national councils; and the House deem it an act of grace and mercy, when they only inflict upon him their severest censure for conduct so utterly unworthy of his past relations to the State, and his present position. That they hereby do for the maintenance of their own purity and dignity; for the rest, they turn him over to his own conscience and the indignation of all true American citizens.

Mr. M. then asked the Speaker whether it would be in order for him to accompany this resolution by a few remarks.

The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

[Several voices. Certainly, certainly.]

Mr. Marshall then addressed the House at some length in support of his resolutions, and, after he had concluded, Mr. Everett spoke in opposition to the resolutions.

Mr. Wise then addressed the House; he commented with much severity on the course pursued by the gentleman from Massachusetts, tracing a connection between that, and a foreign influence which he endeavored to show was busily at work. He made copious extracts from Fraser's Magazine, and certain Abolition prints of this country, which breathed the bitterest hostility to our institutions, and exhibited a settled design to break up the Confederacy.

Mr. Wise did not conclude when

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The Senate was engaged in the consideration of the bill from the House for the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

Mr. Berrien concluded his remarks against the repeal.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Huntington followed against it, and when he had concluded

Mr. Benton obtained the floor and indicated a wish to speak, but it being late, he was not deemed to proceed then.

So on motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Marshall to censure Mr. John Q. Adams, for the indignity and insult offered to it in presenting a petition, praying for the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Wise, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House at great length, in continuation of his speech yesterday, commencing with great severity on the designs and movements of the English Abolition party, of which he pointed out Mr. Adams as the head.

The balance of the day's session was consumed in the consideration of Mr. Marshall's resolution.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

The discussion on the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law continued in the Senate.

After some previous debate

Mr. Benton, after some preliminary remarks, observed that, with the closest attention he had been able to give to the arguments of those who opposed the repeal of the Bankrupt law, he had not discovered that one of the eighteen objections he had on a former day urged against the law, had been answered. Of these eighteen objections not one had been attempted to be answered, because they were unanswerable. They would remain so; but he would now confine himself to only two of those objections—one, that the law is, in its provisions and enactments, wholly and solely for the relief of the debtor. It is not a Bankrupt law. It is a vast insolvent law, the object of which is, the abolition of debt, at the will and pleasure of the debtor, and without regard to the wishes of the creditor, or the consequences so far as his rights are concerned. All its provisions and enactments have for their object and end, the abolition of contracts of debt. All the rest was mere mockery. His next objection was as to time and place. The law gives the debtor his own clock of time and plan. He may profess a bankrupt, and he pleases—when he has something to pay, or what he has spent the last cent. He may wait till he has wasted all the substance of his creditors, or he may not, just as he chooses; for the law is entirely for his convenience, and not for the protection of his creditors. He may go where he pleases—to the most remote limits of the Union, to become a bankrupt—where his creditors will not incur the expense of following him if contesting his discharge, and where he may give notice, in compliance with the law, by a letter dropped in the post office, or by a publication in an obscure newspaper, that will never reach a creditor. He may do this, though the interests of men, women, children, idiots, lunatics, and persons resident beyond the Atlantic, are concerned. The Senator from Georgia asked, would you charge the future earnings of a man who has given up all his property, with the payment of his old debts? He (Mr. Benton) answered, yes, he should. He would never release from him his obligations until the debt was paid. What was the capital of the lawyer, the professional man, the mechanic, the laborer, the manufacturer, or any one else, living by the exercise of national skill and mental faculties, but their industry and productiveness? On the fifth of these depends the credit; and they should be always liable to the discharge of their obligations.

Mr. Benton without concluding, yielding to a motion to adjourn, and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was engaged all day on the resolution of censure moved by Mr. Marshall, in relation to the petition presented by Mr. Adams, for a dissolution of the Union.

Messrs. Underwood, Botts, Arnold, and Sullivan, severally spoke in opposition to the resolution, and against the right of the House to act on the case in that manner.

Mississippi.—The Mississippi Legislature met at Jackson, on the 3d inst. In the Senate, Jesse Speight, of Lowness, was elected President, and Adams, Clerk. In the House, Maj. Roberts, of Scott, was elected Speaker, and Wm. M. Smith, Clerk.

Whig "Retrenchment and Reform," have brought the credit of our Government so low, that our own citizens seem chary of trusting it. Hence, the Secretary of the Treasury will have



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, February 4, 1849.

A proposition to dissolve the Union.

That great Whig leader John Q. Adams is bringing to light the schemes of the Abolition branch of the Whig party. He has lately gone so far as to present a petition praying Congress to take steps to dissolve the Union. The proceedings at some length are given under the Congressional head, where the reader may find them.

Thus while Mr. Adams, the leader of the Abolition division of the Whig party in the House, in traitorous league with the designs of infamous British incendiaries, is presenting petitions for dissolving the Union; Mr. Clay the great Whig leader in the Senate, is offering resolutions to abolish part of the sacred Constitution of the Union—to destroy the Veto power, that important check provided by the patriotic sagacity of the wise men who framed that Instrument, as a protection to the country, against the rash legislation of a factious Congress.

Are not these things sufficient to arouse the people and open their eyes?

At the Extra Session we saw a new National debt created—new taxes imposed on the country—the proceeds of the public lands given away—a bankrupt law passed—and millions added to the expenditures;—now, we see the Whig leader of Abolitionism in the House of Representatives presenting a petition to sever the Union; and the great leader of the whole Federal Whig party, offering in the Senate a resolution to mutilate the Constitution. Are not these facts of a nature to startle and alarm every honest patriot, whether he calls himself Whig or Democrat?

Mr. Calhoun.—This distinguished statesman has delivered a speech on the much talked of, and much abused subject of economy and reform. From the sketch given of it in the Globe, it will be well worth the most attentive reading. No man in the country understands the subject more thoroughly than Mr. Calhoun; and no public functionary in this Government ever practiced it so successfully as he has done. When called by Mr. Monroe to the head of the War Department, he found every thing in confusion, and every branch of the service conducted in the most extravagant manner. He at once set to work, and established order out of chaos;—in a very short time he reduced the expenses of the Army from \$400 per man to about \$200, and other extravagances in like proportion. Since he left that Department, the expenses have been constantly growing until they have now gone up again from \$200 per man to more than \$400.

In the speech to which we referred, Mr. Calhoun shows by estimates that if the expenditures, according to population, were reduced to what they were under the economical periods of our Government, a reduction of 9 millions might be effected, and then there would be no need of the loans and taxes the Whigs are heaping on the country.

Politicians may talk and profess what they please about economy and reform, but it will never take place until the Democratic party is restored to power with some man as honest and capable as John C. Calhoun at its head. Then may we again look for a return of the pure days of the Republic in diminished expenditures, strict accountability, and low taxes.

Bankrupt Laws.

In the course of the debate in the Senate on the Bankrupt law, the fact was mentioned, that any State may pass a Bankrupt law of its own. There is however this difference between a bankrupt law passed by a State, and one passed by Congress: the State law must be prospective, and could therefore only extend to future contracts—to debts contracted after the passage of the law; while Congress, many contend, can make a law having application to all previous contracts. And another difference; the State law could effect only the citizens of the particular State, and such foreign creditors as may receive a dividend of the Bankrupt's estate. A Bankrupt under a State law going into another State, his creditors of that State can proceed against him, as against any other debtor, although he may have taken the benefit of his State's law, and have received a discharge.

Wm. H. Haywood, Esq.—This gentleman has all at once become a prodigious favorite with the Whig newspapers of the State. They have heretofore abused him without measure or decency through all the epithets of their peculiar vocabulary as one of the veriest levelers, loco-foco's and demagogues alive; but latterly their types are set to a new tune, and he is now printed a most dignified patriot, far too high minded and elevated to meddle with any such low matters as funeral expenses.

Now, what is all this stuff for?—are these Whig worthies gulling one another to keep their hands in at the old game;—or are they fools enough to flatter themselves that by homed commendations, and sweet plasters of Mr. Haywood they can fool him;—or do they indulge the hope that anything they say can raise the suspicions of the Democratic party against that gentleman? They will hardly find either the Democratic party or Mr. Haywood "soft enough" for their operations. If we are not more mistaken in Mr. Haywood's character than we are at all apprehend, he is too deeply grounded in the principles of the Republican party to be caught with chaff or scared with a shroud. It is exceedingly probable—it is not—that Mr.

H., who stood firm in the day of adversity, would now desert his principles and his friends, and go to join a broken down and fallen party, when the clouds are dispersing, and the bright sun of Democracy is emerging from the temporary eclipse that obscured its rays!—No, the whiggings may take our word for it, they are wanting their sweet things to no manner of purpose. Mr. Haywood is not the man to desert his friends either in adversity or prosperity. We have no sort of fear about the matter. None whatever.

The "Independent," the Clay organ of the Whig party at Washington City says: "The spoilers have been turned out in vain—only to make room for a more hungry and rapacious set."

This is the same "set" that abused "office-holders" so in 1840.

"Thus has another day been passed in witnessing the vagaries of the honorable monomaniac of Massachusetts. Public business completely at a stand, the Treasury not only without a cent in its coffers, but bankrupt for more than a million of dollars, and yet Mr. Adams has been aided and countenanced by his Whig friends in consuming the time of the House. Even some of the Southern Whigs have assisted in this, when they could do it covertly. Mr. Stanley, for instance, on Saturday last, though he refused to vote when the yeas and nays were called, on the pretext that he did not understand the question, yet he passed through the tellers in favor of permitting Mr. Adams to make the speech in which he denounced with such force and angry invectives the institutions of the South."—*Wash. Cor. of Char. Mercury.*

This is the "gallant Stanley" from North Carolina, who might be expected, as a matter of course, to sustain old "Johnny Q." in his abolition "vagaries," as he is the same young gentleman who was hand and glove with Slade and that ilk on the Abolition Whig Committee which sat in Washington during the summer of 1840, and franked off cart-loads of Ogile's speech, and other Whig documents of like character, at the public expense, to aid the Whig operations of that year.—This Mr. Stanley votes with the Tariffites against the South—goes the whole figure for real blue-light federalism in all its measures—sustains Mr. Adams in his incendiary efforts, and is a true Whig. We consider him a contemptible appendage of Northern federalism.

John Q. Adams.

This miserable old man who has been for years industriously engaged in thrusting the firebrand of Abolition into Congress, has at last contrived to fill the measure of his disgrace, and show how low a man who has once been President may be degraded by bad passions, and disappointed ambition. He has seemed to be in Congress for no other purpose than incessant agitation, and his bitter venomous hate of the South has stimulated the preserving efforts which he constantly maintained to disturb the country and interfere with our institutions. "We have no doubt his incendiary agitation has consumed a fourth part of the time of Congress for many Sessions. In fact he has been a curse and a disgrace to the country too long tolerated, and if he received his just award for late offenses, he would be expelled from the House, and treated as an infamous traitor, who has not only led on a band of incendiary cut throats at home against the peace of the South, but has acted as a base tool to carry out the designs of British Abolition "philanthropists."

Notwithstanding all this however, his course has been sustained by many of his Northern whig abolition allies in the House; great objection has been made to the resolution of censure offered by Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, and it will probably be rejected in the end. It is matter of but little consequence in itself, and we are glad to see the Southern Democratic members taking no more hand in the whole business than they have. For our own part, we should like to see the infamous crew headed by John Q. Adams and Slade go their length at once, and let us know what they propose to do by their incendiary politeness.

Literary Associations.

We invite the attention of the citizens of Salisbury to the proceedings of the "Hillsborough Literary Association," which we extract below from the *Recorder*.

We have noticed the formation of similar societies in various parts of the country North and South, but we believe this is the first one of the kind established in this State. We hope it may not be the last. When properly organized and well conducted these associations are productive of much good in a community. The practice is, at stated periods, semi-monthly or monthly, for one of the members (or any man whom they may appoint) to deliver a lecture on some subject of practical usefulness, or scientific interest. Great benefit is derived from this practice. First, a taste for literature is fostered, and a spirit of mental improvement excited not only in the members of the association, but amongst all who attend the lectures. Secondly, such associations have a direct tendency to cultivate the virtues, and nourish feelings of social intercourse. In country towns these virtues are seldom found to exist in a very flourishing state. It not unfrequently happens that differences of opinion in religion and in politics go far to interrupt, if not destroy social intercourse in places like Hillsborough and Salisbury;—but associations of this kind having reference neither to religious nor political disputation, bring the members of society together on common ground without danger of a conflict of opinions, or at least such conflict as can be productive of unkind feelings.

At the North these associations are common to all towns, and there are many in the more Southern States. It is not uncommon for the mechanics to form such societies, and frequently to invite able and distinguished men of their own, or other places to lecture. We recollect noticing that Mr. Woodbury only a few weeks ago addressed a "Mechanic's Association" in Washington, or some where else.

Much more might be said in favor of these Societies, and nothing perhaps against them, but we have no idea of exploring the subject at present, having already lengthened beyond our intention the few remarks which we proposed to throw out only by way of attracting the attention of our cit-

izens to the subject, with the hope that some of them will make a move in the matter, and follow the laudable example which Hillsborough has just set us:

Hillsborough Literary Association.

"On Thursday evening last, a number of the citizens of this village met at the Presbyterian session house for the purpose of forming a literary society for the promotion of social intercourse and mutual improvement."

"A preliminary meeting had been held the evening previous, and a committee appointed, consisting of the Hon. Frederic Nash, Rev. Messrs. Burwell and Curtis, and Hugh Waddell, Esq., to draft rules and regulations for the society."

"The rules reported by this committee were amended by the meeting, and adopted; and the society was organized by the election of the following officers:

"Hon. Frederic Nash, President.
"Dr. James S. Smith, 1st Vice President.
"Col. Cadwallader Jones, 2d Vice President.
"Rev. Robert Burwell, 3d Vice President.
"Dennis Heatt, Secretary."

"The next meeting of the society will be held at the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening next, when the President will deliver an inaugural address."

The *Globe* of the 27th, in closing an article on the proceedings in the House, from the petition of Mr. Adams for the dissolution of the Union throughout the whole scene, says:

"There is one circumstance, in connection with the pending proceeding, to which we would point public attention. The whole affair, pro and con up to four o'clock this evening when we left the hall, had been the work of the Whigs. No Democrat interfered with it. The petition was introduced by Mr. Adams. The resolution of censure came from Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, and the speaking, from first to last, and all the attending explosions and violations of order, proceeded from members of the Whig party. Nothing, then, of all this will be set down to the Democratic party, and nothing that may come of it."

[Communicated.]

"The Vengeance of Heaven."

I have been greatly struck with the remarkable expression of Mr. Mangum made in his speech on the Exchequer project, and which you noticed several weeks ago. His words were—"when the vengeance of Heaven descended on the man of their choice, all their expectations as a party were at once defeated."

This is a hard word to come from a leading Whig—mark it. "The vengeance of Heaven!" Heaven never inflicts its vengeance on any man or set of men without a just cause. Heaven never inflicts its vengeance on the just and upright. The vengeance from above then must have been drawn down by some adequate cause; either by the sins of the idol, or of the idolaters. Which was it? If by the sins of the idol, he could not have been the righteous man the Federal Whigs proclaimed him to be. But if, as I believe, by the sins of the Federal Whig party itself, what an awfully iniquitous party it must be to have received such a visitation!—So wicked that within one month after obtaining power, "the vengeance of Heaven descended on the man of their choice," smote him to the dust, and scattered confusion and sadness among his followers!

What a warning to the people who were deluded into the Federal Whig ranks! All who are wise will quit them at once, before a worse thing come upon them.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Be it known, That we, the Whigs, promised the people that if they would turn out of office the rascally Democrats, and put us the honest and truth-loving Whigs into power, that we would relieve the distressed people; that we would relieve the ruined country, and that we would restore prosperity and raise the prices of labor and produce to the good old prices and make money plenty; and that Reform, Retrenchment, and Economy, should be our motto. And whereas we have, during the first year of our economical administration, reduced the expenditures of the Government from twenty-one millions to thirty-two millions; have reformed the Government by turning out of office thousands of dishonest and incompetent men merely because they did not vote for Tip and Ty, and have filled their places with those who were famous for nothing but making log cabin speeches, and singing Tippecanoe songs; have raised the price of corn from 40 and 50 cents, to 10, 15, and 20; have raised the price of cotton from 9 and 10 dollars per hundred to 6 and 7 dollars; have raised the price of Pork from 5 dollars per hundred to 34 and 4; and, in short, have made money so plenty that you can scarcely get it upon any terms.

We have also relieved the people's pockets of six or eight millions of dollars of their hard earnings by way of increased taxes; we have relieved the Treasury of every dollar in it; we have relieved our country by plunging it 12 or 15 millions of dollars in debt; yet notwithstanding all the good we have done, all the relief we have afforded to the people, to the Treasury, to the country, it appears that the rascally Democrats are not satisfied and seem determined to take the relief into their own hands, and first of all, relieve the country of every son of a tinker of us, who are in power, his Disgrace Excellency, John M. Morehead, not excepted.

Therefore, wanted immediately a great quantity of Hard-Cider, corn-kings, gourd, red pepper, old spinning wheels, milk pails, &c., &c., for which the highest prices will be paid, to be delivered at the Log Cabin, Salisbury, N. C., for terms apply to

THE CHIEF COOK.

COMMANDER.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

In different States we perceive that portions of the Democratic party are suggesting their favorites for general adoption as candidates for the Presidency by some future convention, to be called from all the States of the Union. It is natural, perhaps, that such partial expression of local or personal preferences should precede an universal movement. It is evident, however, that the great body of the Democracy do not contemplate any immediate action in reference to the choice of any man on whom to quietly its strength in the next Presidential election. It is fortunate, in possessing in its ranks, at this moment, a constellation of elevated minds, imbued with genius, acquirements, experience, prudence, moral and political, which, requiring no aid from station to give them distinction, will not suffer the ascendancy of the common cause of their party, and the public welfare as identified with it.—*Globe.*

What will the people of North Carolina think, when they learn that Edward Stanley and Lewis Williams voted with the Tariffites.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The people in this part of the State will not be at all surprised.—*Washington Republican.*

The Distribution Bill.—The Boston Post announces with lively gratification that the vote of the entire Democratic party in the Massachusetts Legislature was given against receiving the Distribution money. The Whigs being in a majority of course carried through the measure.

HELD TO RAIL.

The Philadelphia Sentinel, of the 18th inst., says, that "the investigation of the charge of conspiracy

made against Nicholas Biddle, and others, terminated last evening, before the Recorder, and the defendants, Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jackson, Thomas Dunlap, J. M. Cowperthwait, and John Andrews, each bound over in the sum of \$10,000, to appear at the Court of General Sessions, to answer the charge."

GEORGIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Aggregate Vote.			
Cooper,	32,444	Gilmer,	30,511
Colquitt,	32,219	Dougherty,	30,770
Black,	31,693	Wright,	30,349
96,556		91,629	

Correspondence of the Mercury.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.
Savannah, Jan. 24, 1849.

From Florida.—By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Newburn, Capt. McNulty, we have advices from Florida to a late date. The news is not important otherwise than of a cheering nature.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

BIO CYPRESS SWAMP, So. Fla.
January 6, 1849.

After Major Belknap routed the Indians on the 25th ult., and replenished our famished haversacks, he divided his command into four divisions for the purpose of covering a greater extent of country at the same time, and renewed the chase in the direction of the Southern coast. The country traversed by these several divisions was, even to a greater extent than heretofore seen, covered with water and extensive cypress swamps; but the few Indians here finding that their most obscure and inaccessible retreats were now penetrated by the troops, scattered so much as to render their trails invisible even to the practised eye of the Indian guides.

I don't believe troops ever labored harder, or endured more privation, since the world began. The incessant marching with heavy burdens of provisions, bedding, ammunition, through water and mud, and over jagged and porous rocks, has torn and worn the clothes from their limbs, and the shoes from their feet. There are thirteen companies of troops traversing this sunken district, charged with ferreting out some 50 Indian men, women and children. If we were tasked to hunt the wild deer from the hammocks, or the Alligators and snakes from the swamps, we might have hope, but, although the campaign has been contrived with undisputed skill, and executed with the greatest alacrity and perseverance, the Indians now remaining are so very few in number, as to elude pursuit with the most perfect ease. In my opinion, the war as such is already closed. That roving out-laws, red and white, will for years, secrete themselves in the hammocks and swamps of Florida I do not doubt. Nor that the army, were it doubled, or quadrupled, is doing any good here, have I the least belief.

Very truly, yours,

The St. Augustine News has advices from Tampa to the 13th inst., which state that Col. Worth is still vigorously following up his operations against the Indians, and is very sanguine of capturing the various straggling parties that are now roaming.

From the New York Sun, Extra, 23d inst.
THIRTY DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

Important news—appointment of a Special Minister to the United States—improvement in the Cotton and Money Markets—annual Circular of the Cotton Brokers.

The Royal Mail Steamer Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Boston last evening at 5 o'clock. We have full files from London to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst. The news will be found highly interesting and important. The aspect of financial and commercial affairs is decidedly more favorable than was generally anticipated, as will be seen by reference to the state of the markets.

Foremost in importance is the intelligence of the appointment of Lord Ashburton as a special Minister to the United States, for the purpose of entering into negotiations for the final settlement of all difficulties between the two countries.

The repudiation doctrines, about which so much has been said in this country, caused no excitement whatever in London. The papers scarcely allude to the subject at all.

In the grain and flour market it will be seen, by reference to the appropriate head, that prices had fallen off.

There is nothing later from China than has been received direct at this port.

The boisterous weather on the English coast has prevented the packets from leaving at their appointed time. The England did not sail till the 15th. There had been several shipwrecks on the coast.

The Great Western reached Bristol on the 16th of December, having made the voyage in 13 days. The Roscius on the 15th, after a passage of 18 days. The Caledonia on the 16th, in 11 days from Halifax. The Acadia on the 31st, in the same time.

The Message of President Tyler has been received and read with much interest and satisfaction. Its pacific tone has caused immense rise in the funds.

Among the passengers in the Britannia are Mr. Charles Dickens, the celebrated author, and his lady; Mr. Mosely, bearer of dispatches, and Earl Mulgrave.

The news from Turkey and the East indicate further disturbances. There has been a change of Ministry at Constantinople.

The French Chambers were opened by a speech from the King, on the 27th ult. Every thing was quiet at Paris, and the reduction of the army was progressing.

There has been several frightful rail road accidents in England, attended with extensive loss of life.

The Queen Dowager is said to be convalescent.

Dreadful Rail Road Accident.—On the 24th ult., a train of freight cars on the Great Western Railway was suddenly arrested by coming in contact with a mass of the embankment that had fallen upon the rails at the deep cutting called the gullet. A frightful scene occurred. The engine, tender and cars were dashed to atoms; eight passengers were instantly killed, and fifteen or twenty very seriously, some of them mortally wounded. They were mostly industrious laborers and mechanics.

FRANCE.

Cotton Market.—Weekly Report.—The improved demand from the trade noticed last week has been followed up this, and there has also been extensive business done on speculation, both in Surat and American descriptions; the former readily command the extreme quotations of last

week, whilst the latter have advanced 1-8d per lb. generally.

The Liverpool Standard of the 31st Dec. says:—"The transactions in our Cotton Market throughout the week, have been of an animated, and, at the same time, a steady and healthy complexion. The sales on Tuesday amounted to 4,000 bags at full prices, including 600 American, taken on speculation. On Wednesday the market was fully supported, and the sales reached 6,000 bags for consumption, and 1,000 taken by speculators.—The sales yesterday were 6,000 bags, at the full prices, of former markets during the week."

FROM JAMAICA.

The Jamaica, W. L. page of the 10th inst., contain dreadful accounts of the misdeeds of that Island.

Scarlet and yellow fevers carrying off young and old, rich and poor, throughout all parts of the land, with an awful fatality. The Gazette of the 25th ult., says: "It is heartrending to witness the number of funeral processions, and the melancholy appearance which is manifest in the face of almost every person whom we meet in the streets, who, with very few exceptions, has either lost some near and dear relative, or has some one then on the verge of death. The mortality of this year has never been equalled, it is said, in the memory of the oldest inhabitants."

From China.—Intelligence from China to the 18th September has been received in N. York. The British have retaken Chusan without a struggle, and captured Amoy, and thousands of Chinese have perished by the sword and the flames. This unjust and wicked war, carried on with ferocious cruelty, is giving the Heathen a practical lesson of British Christianity.

The St. Louis New Era says:—"Signor Alcaraz, the U. S. Consul at Santa Fe, arrived in this city on Monday last, from Independence. It is his purpose to visit Washington, to represent to the Government the treatment he experienced in Santa Fe from the Mexican authorities."

The Santa Fe Expedition.—The *Globe* states that Mr. Webster has addressed an earnest letter to our Minister at Mexico, interfering in behalf of the American citizens captured with this ill-fated expedition. An official letter from the Minister, Mr. Ellis, dated Mexico Dec. 16, mentions the arrival of the prisoners at Chihuahua and also that Capt. Salazar had put three of them to death because they had given out. He quotes the Mexican papers to show that this act was considered brutal and a disgrace to the country. These papers further say that charges have been preferred against Capt. Salazar for this barbarous proceeding.

The remarkable symptoms of Hydrophobia are well described by the Louisville Journal, in the distressing case of young Mr. Moore.

At the end of five weeks these terrible symptoms here described appeared—

The countenance presented a haggard, distressed expression, much heightened by the accession of spasms, which were very frequent. The eye was bright and lustrous, the face exceedingly swollen, the tongue perfectly dry and cracked, and the pulse irregular and about one hundred and twenty-eight to the minute. The mind though restless and distressed, was clear and perfectly intelligent; and the patient spoke with apparent ease, except when on the verge of a spasm. His words were frequently cut off by the spasm; and, while that was upon him, the sounds emitted by the victim reminded us of the violent panting of an excessively wearied dog. The usual thirst and dread of liquids were prominent symptoms, and the attempt to drink generally ushered in a spasm. The excitement of the skin exceeded anything of the kind we have ever seen. The approach of a current of air, imperceptible by any one else, seemed to be almost soon by him, such was the horror he expressed at it. The least opening of a door, or the movement of a person towards him, appeared to distress him more even than his attempts to swallow liquids. The inability to bear light was also great. The high increase of nervous energy in the hydrophobic patient has, we are told by medical men, been noted as the usual attendant of the disease, from the days of Democritus, the contemporary of Hippocrates, down to the present time.

Mangrove, the distinguished French Physiologist, mentions the case of a deaf and dumb patient of his who was able to hear during the paroxysms. From what we witnessed of Mr. Moore's exceeding sensitiveness to currents of air, we have no doubt but that the waving of the wing of a butterfly over him would have been very sensibly felt.

The Fayetteville Market.—There has been considerable activity in the market the present week, but little variation of former prices. Receipts of Cotton are about the same as last week and it is selling 61 to 72 cents, no change. Domestic liquors of every description are scarce, (market nearly bare,) a few loads would sell readily—we quote Peach Brandy 40 to 50 cents. Apple Brandy 35 to 50 cents. Whiskey 27 1/2 to 30 cents. Bacon a good supply on hand (dull) at 54 to 56. Beefwax sells readily at 27 to 28 cents. Corn not much demanded 45 to 50 cents. Flour a fair supply on hand but sells readily at 54 to 64. Peas 35 to 40 cents. Flaxseed 1 20 to 1 25, a decline on former prices. Hides, green, 4 to 5, dry 12 to 24. Lard 6 to 7 cents, dull. Oats scarce, 35 to 40. Tallow 10 to 11. Tobacco, 2 to 34. Wheat 61 to 61 10.—*North Carolina.*

MARRIED.

In Davie County, on the 27th ult., by Dr. James F. Martin, Mr. HERRMAN, a son of Rowan County, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Mr. John Ford, of Davie.

DIED.

Suddenly in Raleigh, on the morning of the 24th ult., in the 33rd year of her age, from organic disease of the heart, Mrs. LOVE S. GALE, wife of Weston R. Gale, Esq., Editor of the Raleigh Register.

Temperance Notice.

THE public are hereby informed that Mr. Jao. P. Carey, a delegate of the "Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore," will commence a series of public addresses, on the subject of Temperance, at Concord, Cabarrus County, on the 3rd Monday in February next, it being Superior Court week. Mr. Carey has been, for sometime past, going to and fro, and up and down on the earth, "laboring in that good cause;" according to the opinions of some has been turning the world up side down, and according to the opinions of others, has been turning the world right side up. The public are invited to attend, to hear, and to judge for themselves. The members of the Cabarrus Temperance Society, and Auxiliaries, are requested to attend. J. PHIFER.

January 23, 1849.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate New Cooking Stove on cheap terms. Apply at this Office. December 17, 1841. 6w.

Blanks For Sale Here.



THE GOBLET OF LIFE.

(BY HENRY W. BOWEN.)

Edged is life's goblet to the brim;
And though my eyes with tears are dim,
I see its sparkling bubbles swim,
And chant its melancholy hymn,
With solemn voice and slow.

No purple flowers—no garlands green
Conceal the goblet's shade or sheen,
Nor maddening draughts of Hippocrene,
Like gleams of sunshine, flash between
The leaves of midlife.

This goblet, wrought with curious art,
Is filled with waters that upstart,
When the deep fountains of the heart,
By strong convulsions rent apart,
Are running all to waste.

And, as it mantling passes round,
With fennel it is wreathed and crowned,
Whose seed and foliage sun-imbrowed,
Are in its waters steeped and drownd,
And give a bitter taste.

Above the humbler plants it towers,
The fennel, with its yellow flowers;
And in an earlier age than ours
Was gifted with the wondrous powers
Lost vision to restore:

It gave new strength and fearless mood,
And gladiators fierce and rude,
Mingled it in their daily food;
And he who battled and subdued
A wreath of fennel wore.

Then in life's goblet freely press
The leaves that give it bitterness,
Nor prize the colored waters less,
For in thy darkness and distress
New light and strength they give.

For he who has not learned to know
How false its sparkling bubbles show,
How bitter are the drops of woe
Which with its brim may overflow,
He has not learned to live!

The prayer of Ajax was for light:
Through all the dark and desperate fight,
The blackness of that noon-day night,
He asked but the return of sight
To know his foe's man's face.

Let our unceasing earnest prayer
Be, too, for light—strength to bear
Our portion of the weight of care,
That crushes into dumb despair
One half the human race.

Oh, suffering, and humanity!
Oh, ye afflicted ones, who lie
Steeped to the lips in misery,
Longing, and yet afraid to die,
Ye have been sorely tried!

I pledge you in your cup of grief
Where floats the fennel's bitter leaf:
The battle of our life is brief,
The alarm—the struggle—the relief—
Then sleep we side by side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Knickerbocker.

THE WAY LAWYERS USE WOMEN.

I instituted an action for a large amount, in the county of —. The suit was brought upon a plain promissory note, which I was assured was founded upon good consideration, and I was curious to know what defence could be set up. I was aware that I had to deal with a wily adversary; and when I offered my note in evidence, and closed my case, I was more terrified than surprised, when I heard him direct the sheriff to call Mrs. Mary Jackson. The witness appeared. To my horror she was a perfect beauty; possessing a sweet countenance, with an exquisite form. It was a once that my antagonist had formed the same judgment of human nature that I had, and that he was about to make the experiment of washing away the obligation of a note of hand, by the tear of a female witness. I knew that nothing but a desperate effort could save my client, and that her testimony must be excluded, before she had time to cry.

I rose at once, "I perceive," said I, addressing the court, that "this lady bears the same name with the defendant; I therefore respectfully request that she be placed on the voir dire." This was done. "Will you be kind enough to say, madam, what relation you are to the defendant?" "Sir," answered she, applying a beautifully embroidered handkerchief to her eyes, "I am his injured wife!"

"Then of course, your honor, the lady's testimony is inadmissible."

"Oh, well," interposed my adversary, you wish to keep the truth from the jury, do you? Gentle men of the jury, you see what technicalities are resorted to, to procure a verdict against my client. I hope you will appreciate it gentlemen."

By this time, the lady was a beautiful representation of Rachel of old, and one glance at the jury was sufficient to convince me that my case was ruined. I turned to my client; "You are gone, my friend," said I. "Gone!" said he; "gone!" my dear sir! don't give up my wife so coolly. I shall be made a beggar, if I lose this case; and then what will become of my wife, and my poor daughters?"

"Oh," you have daughters, have you! Run and bring them, my dear friend! If they mine we must countermine. Bring them, one and all!"

My client rushed out, and as he lived but next door, he almost instantly returned with a half dozen as pretty girls as could be found anywhere. My antagonist's face fell to zero.

"May it please your honor," I began, "I desire to offer some rebutting testimony."

"Rebutting testimony, Mr. C—?" why your adversary has not been permitted to examine his witness. What have you to rebut?"

"A great deal, your honor. The witness has given some testimony. She called herself the injured wife of the defendant. Injured by whom? By my client. Injured how? By procuring his note, the subject matter of this suit, from him. Now, sir, I wish to swear the afflicted daughters of the plaintiff, against the injured wife of the defendant."

Here my fair witness commenced to weep bitterly, while several of the jury looked on with evident commiseration. My triumph was complete; but I determined to pay off my legal friend in his own coin.

"I do not seek, sir," continued I, "to take up

the time of this court and jury, by administering the oath to all these witnesses. I am afraid their heart rending description of this nefarious transaction (of which, be it remembered, they did not know a syllable) would unman us all, and your honor and this intelligent jury would be tempted to indict summary justice upon the base wretch, who, with a heart like Caligula, and a spirit like Nero, could attempt to doom to a life of beggary, of shame, and perhaps of infamy, the beautiful offspring of my unhappy, my too credulous, too confiding client. Sir, in the spirit of a liberal compromise, I will swear but three of them."

Here there ensued a new burst of anguish from the daughters, and a corresponding and prolonged excitement of the jury. My legal friend saw that I had out-generaled him; and so he said, "C—, stop your nonsense." I did so; but to show my knowledge of jury nature, I add, that as the foreman passed me he said: I am rejoiced that you have gained your suit, but before you offered to swear those witnesses, your case was a very dark one.

LOAFER'S SOLILOQUY.

Among the dry, quaint, and philosophical scenes with which Mr. Neal's recent volumes of "Character Sketches" abound, we think the following soliloquy of a loafer, who had been sleigh riding and got "spilt," is inimitable:

"It's a man's natur, I believe, and we can't help it, no how. As for me, I wish I was a pig; there's some sense in being a pig wot's fat. Pigs don't have to speculate, and bust; pigs never go a sleighing, quarrel with their daddies-in-law wat was to be, get into sprees, and make taker fools of themselves. Pigs is decent behaved people, and good citizens, though they ain't got no vote. And then they hav't got no old clothes to put on of cold morning, when they get up; they don't have to be darnin' and patching their own pants; they don't wear old hats on their heads, nor have they to ask people for 'em; cold vittals is plenty for pigs. My eyes! if I was a jolly fat pig, belonging to respectable people, it would be tantamount to nothin' with me, who was President. Who ever see'd one pig sittin' on a cold carbuncle, rubbin' another pig's head wot got chucked out of a sleigh? Pigs has too much sense to go a ridin', if so be as they can help it. I wish I was one, and out of this scrape. It's true pigs has their troubles like human's: constables catches 'em; dogs bite 'em; and pigs sometimes done over suckers as men. But pigs never runs their own noses into scrapes, coxins' themselves to believe it's fun, as we do. I never see a pig go the whole hog in my life 'cept upon rum cherries."

THE HORSE AND HIS RIDER.

(BY LAWRENCE TODD.)

"The horse knoweth his owner," and he knows much more. I verily believe he knows more than many of the two legged animals who ride upon his back; and I am quite sure there is more of the spirit of christianity in his practice than is to be found in many of the bipeds aforesaid, for the horse, especially the carman's, tends on the Sabbath; whereas, his rider often works harder for the devil, on that day than he does for food to keep soul and body together on any other day in the week. Beside, the horse will caress the hand that feeds him; but thousands of his riders thank not God, in whom they live, and move, and have their being. To illustrate my position, let me give you a few anecdotes of this beautiful and friendly animal. In the stall next to the gentle horse, stood one that was blind. In the morning, when the horses were turned out to pasture, this good tempered creature constantly took his blind friend under his protection. When he strayed from his companions, his kind friend would run neighing after, and smell round him, and when recognized, they would walk side by side, until the blind friend was led to the best grass in the field.

The horse was so exceedingly gentle that he had incurred the character of being a coward, when only himself was concerned; but if any of them made an attack upon his blind friend, he would fly to the rescue with such fury, that not a horse on the field could stand against him. This singular sagacity, I had almost said of disinterested humanity, may well put the whole fraternity of horse jockeys to the blush. They, to be sure, will fight for a brother jockey, whether he is right or wrong; yet they expect him to fight for them on the first similar occasion; but this kind hearted animal could anticipate no such reciprocity.

Some years ago, the servant of Thomas Walker, of Manchester, England, going to water the carriage horses at a stone trough which stood at one end of the Exchange, a dog that was accustomed to lie in the stall with one of them, followed the horses as usual. On the way, he was attacked by a large mastiff, and was in danger of being killed. The dog's favorite horse seeing the critical situation of his friend, suddenly broke loose from the servant, ran to the spot where the dogs were fighting, and with a violent kick threw the mastiff from the other dog into a cooper's cellar opposite; and having thus rescued his friendly companion, returned quietly with him to drink at the fountain.

God, speaking to Job, asks him: "Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword." Shortly after that mighty battle, which closed the career of Bonaparte, and stayed his wholesale murders, and at the disbanding of part of the British army, the remains of a troop of horse, belonging to the Scotch Greys were brought to the hammer. The captain being rich, and a man of feeling, was loth to see these noble fellows turned into butcher, baker, or beer-house drugs, after helping to drive the French from Spain, and to turn the flank of the Invincibles at Waterloo. He therefore bought the whole lot, and set them loose in one of his fine grass parks, to wear away their old age in peace. One warm summer evening, when it was just dark enough to render lightning visible, a vivid flash was instantly followed by a loud report of thunder. At this moment the horses were grazing leisurely, and apart from one an-

other; but seeing the flash, and hearing the report, they thought a battle had begun. In a minute they were in the centre of the field, all drawn up in line, their beautiful ears quivering with anxiety, like the leaf of a poplar trembling in the breeze, listening for the word of the rider to lead them to the charge. My informant, who was an eye witness of this wonderful scene, told me he had often seen these horses. Many of them bore honorable scars on their faces, necks, and shoulders, but none on the rump. A Scotch Grey never "turns tail."

Some few years ago, a baker in London, purchased an old horse at public sale. He placed on his sides a pair of panniers, or large baskets, suspended by a strong leather strap across the back, where he himself sat, while his feet rested on a block of wood attached to the sides. Thus accoutered, he sallied forth to supply his customers with hot rolls, &c. One day he happened to be passing the gate of Hyde Park at the moment the trumpet was sounding for the regiment of Life Guards to fall in. No sooner had the sound assailed the animal's ears, than he dashed like lightning through the park, with the baker on his back, into the midst of the squadron! The poor man, confounded at being placed in military line in the front rank of the Life Guards, began to whip, kick, spur, and swear; but all to no purpose. His old charger was so aroused at the sound of the trumpet, that to move him from his station was impossible. The soldiers were exceedingly amused at the grotesque appearance of the baker and the deportment of his steed, and were expressing their surprise at the apparition, when an old comrade recognized the animal, and informed the corps that the horse once belonged to the regiment, but had been sold, on account of some infirmity, a few years before. Several of the officers kindly greeted their old companion; and the colonel, delighted at the circumstance, gave the signal to advance in line; when the baker, finding all resistance useless, calmly resigned himself to his situation. The trumpet then sounded the charge, and the rider was instantly carried, between his two panniers, with the rapidity of the wind, to a great distance. Various evolutions were then performed, in which the animal displayed sundry equestrian feats. At length the sound of retreat was proclaimed, when off went the sagacious creature with his rider. A ter having performed his duty in the field he was content to resign himself to the guidance of the bride in a more humble walk of life.

Republics of Europe.—Few reflect that there are several republics now existing on the continent of Europe. Byron, lamenting over the fallen liberties of the once powerful but long since "crushed Venice," mourned that

"The name of Commonwealth is past and gone,
Over three fractions of the groaning globe."

But the despotism of the old world have yet here and there a glimmering star. The following enumeration of these peculiar independencies, will be interesting to the reader:

The Hanse Towns.—Besides Switzerland, the Hanse Towns, a powerful commercial and political association in Germany, commenced in 1241, and was very flourishing to the seventeenth century. Since 1630, the Hanseatic League has been limited to Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec. These have a vote in the German Diet, on questions affecting their interests.

San Marino.—A small republic of twenty-two square miles in Italy, with 7,000 people, a revenue of \$11,000, and an army of less than 70 men.—The capital has a population of 500. Has existed for 1,400 years, with a mixture of aristocracy and Democracy, under the protection of the Pope, Religion, Catholic.

Andorra.—A republic in the Pyrenees, containing 200 square miles, and 15,000 people. Andorra the capital, has 2,000 inhabitants. Governed by a Chief Magistrate, who is elected, and two officers, one appointed by the Bishop of Urgel, and the other by the King of France.

Cracow.—A small Polish republic, formed and protected by the allied kings in 1815. Five thousand square miles, and has 124,000 inhabitants; Cracow, the capital, has 27,000 inhabitants. A citadel at Cracow, erected to the memory of Kosciusko, is 310 feet high. Religion, Catholic.—**Buffalo Commercial.**

Two gentlemen angling in the Thems at New-ham lately, could not agree upon the appearance of one of their favorite baits, the horse fly, and they agreed to refer the question to a rustic whom they saw ploughing at a little distance, and accosted thus—"Did you ever see a horse fly?" "Why," said the rustic, with some astonishment, "no, sir, I never seed a horse fly, but I once seed a cow fall down a precipice!"

Scene.—A boarding house. Dick to the landlord—"Mr. W., have you a piece of steak there that is rare?" Landlord—"Yes, sir, we have a very good steak today." Dick—"Well, that's rare enough!"

The superiority of wealth.—A rich upstart collector of the revenue, once asked a poor but witty man, if he had any idea what kind of a thing opulence was. "It is a thing," replied the man, "which can give a rogue the advantage over an honest man."

A humane chimney sweeper told a distinguished lady that he had superseded the use of climbing boys, upon the humane principle. "What do you use," said her ladyship to the humane man, "in stead of using the boys?" "Vy," said the sweep, "instead of sending a b'y up the chimney, I goes to the top of the pot myself, and having tied a string to the tail of a goose, I lets him down with it and then my lady, he flaps and he flaps away with his wings, vich entirely cleans the soot out of the chimney altogether." "Dear me," says the attentive Countess, "but that must be exceeding painful to the goose." "Vy," said the amiable sweep, "so it is, my lady, without no manner of doubt, but if your ladyship is partiklar as to a goose, a couple of ducks vill do just as vell."

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus, to state, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the years and months on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and compass—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if, as subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, each, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the Parliamentary annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or read by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Hereafter, on account of the great number of speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter; a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.
For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy.
For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy.
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES,
Washington City, October 25, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 4, 1842.
Beef, 9 a 10 Iron, 4 1/2 a 7
Butter, 3 1/2 a 4 1/2 Lard, 6 a 10
Bacon, 20 a 25 Molasses, 50 a 62 1/2
Do (cattle) 25 a 30 Nails, 8 a 9
Butter, 10 a 12 1/2 Oats, 15 a 18
Beeswax, 18 a 20 Pork, 4 a 4 1/2
Bogging, 15 a 25 Rice, (quart) 12
Bale Rope, 10 a 12 1/2 Sugar, (brown) 10 a 12 1/2
Cotton, (clean) 8 a 10 Do (white) 18 a 20
Corn, 20 a 25 Salt, (bulk) \$1 25 a \$1 50
Coffee, 14 a 15 Do (cask) \$3 75 a \$1 00
Flour, \$4 50 a \$5 00 Steel, (blister) 10 a
Feathers, 25 a 37 1/2 Do (cast) 25 a 30
Flaxseed, 75 a 80 Tallow, 25 a 30
Do Oil, 90 a \$1 Whiskey, 25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., JANUARY 25, 1842.
Beef, (scarce) 6 Flour, \$5 25 a \$6
Bacon, 8 a 10 Potatoes, 40 a 45
Butter, 12 a 20 Lard, (scarce) 41 a 42
Beeswax, 22 a 25 Molasses, 50 a 50
Bogging, 25 a 25 Oats, 30 a 37
Bale Rope, 10 a 12 1/2 Rice, (100 lbs) 8 1/2 a 10
Coffee, 12 1/2 a 15 Sugar, 10 a 12
Cotton, 7 a 8 Salt, (sack) \$2 75
Corn, (scarce) 15 a 20 Do (bulk) 87 1/2 a \$1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., JANUARY 26, 1842.
Beef, 4 a 5 Cotton, 5 a 5 1/2
Bacon, 8 a 10 Corn, 40 a 50
Butter, 15 a 18 Flour, 37 a 40
Beeswax, 18 a 25 Feathers, 37 a 40
Bogging, 26 Lard, 10 a 12
Bale Rope, 12 1/2 Molasses, 35 a 50
Coffee, 15 a 16 Oats, 45 a 50

PROSPECTUS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes; and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present, in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be filled with a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capital of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us promptly. As the object is to commence with the new year, delay on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, at once for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 25, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided one thousand Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:
The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 35 by 18 inches), at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, James Brown, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

A MOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.
2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal allusions, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruler portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—One dollar per annum, paid in advance. No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value. To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves. All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.

Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. R. McANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McAnally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interests; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be added in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political parties, can you sit idly by, and do nothing in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian! Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.
The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made immediately upon the receipt of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.